BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1818. [NUMBER 1374

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before Sir ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, Knight, Recorder, and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Thursday the seventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

Dated this 23d day of December 1818.

O. WOODHOUSE,
Sheriff.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following account of a Light-House and tower lately erected at the entrance of the Harbour of Port Jackson, New South Wales.

Government & General Orders.

Secretary's Office, Sydney, Saturday, 13th June, 1818.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR having caused an accurate Admeasurement and Description of the Height and Bearings of the MACQUARIE TOWER AND LIGHT-HOUSE, to be made by the Surveyor General, is pleased to order, that the same be published in the Sydney Gazette, for the Information of the Commanders of Ships or Vessels which may hereafter resort to Sydney Cove in Port Jackson: and His Excellency further notifies, that this Light-house will be furnished with Revolving Lights; which it will shew in about four Months hence.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. T. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

MACQUARIE TOWER & LIGHT, is situated on the highest Part of the Outer South Head of Port Jackson Harbour, in Latitude 33° 51' 40" S. and Longitude 151° 16' 50" E. from Greenwich. The Height of the Light from the Base is 76 Feet; and from thence to the Level of the Sea 277 Feet, being a total Height of 353 Feet.—The Inner South Head bears from the Light House N. by W. ½ W. distant 1¼ Miles. The Outer North Head bears from it N. by E. 2 Miles. The Inner South Head and Outer North Head, lay N. E. ½ E. and S. W. ½ W. of each other, distant 1 1-10th Mile. The light can be seen from S. by E. to N. by E. Those lines of Bearing clearing the Coast line ½ a Point each Way, and may be discovered from a Ship's Deck on a clear Night, 8 Leagues. The North End of the Sow-and Pigs' Reef bears from the Inner South Head, S. W. by W. ½ a Mile.

N. B. The Bearings are Magnetic, and the Distances computed in Nautic Miles. The Variation 9° Easterly.

(Signed) J. OXLEY,
Surveyor General.

Correct
J. T. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

Sydney, New South Wales,
29th April, 1818.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
24th December 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the MONTHLY GENERAL SALE of the WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Saturday the 2d of January and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
R. T. GOODWIN,
T. G. GARDINER,
Committee General Sales.

BOMBAY,
General Sale Room,
22d December 1818.

જાહેર ખબર થાએ
એવીને રાયકારી ખનાત તથા ઘા
ડુ તથા બીજી બંતરાની ફેર મહીના
ની વકરી રાનીચરને દંને તારીખ ૨
જાનીવારીને દાડે થશે ને તે વકરી
એક ફકતા શુદી જારી રહેશે ને દર
દીન વકરી બપોરે ચાલુ થાશે—તારીખ
૨૨ ડીસેમબર સંને ૧૮૧૮ ઈસવી
R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct.

શ્રી
ક્યાણીરખેઘર બિંગે
કેસીજેવરબગીઘમંત વંધાણી
એઈનર જીલ્લ યાથી ઘર નળી
ન્યાથીપીમગી શંખપરીતાર્થ 2
મછેજ્યાનીપર્ગતેમેજીઘે ઈંદનીદી
મર્ગછેમઘરપડાદયેંતે ચાલીમ
ઈીદ

દીકી ઘરજીપલોંખપ્રછગી છે
૨૬મઈ૨ તાગીછે 22 મછે બિ
ર્સેઘર ૭મં ૧૮૧૮ ઈંગદી

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Act.

ENGLISH

CLARET,
John Yates,

HAS for Sale, a small consignment of FRESH HIGH FLAVORED CLARET, from the House of Maxwell and Key. Musters will be delivered up application.

Apollo Street, 24th, Dec. 1818.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
THE COPPER-BOTTOMED
AND FAST SAILING
Schooner Rigged Vessel
"BRITISH FAIR,"

LATELY built at Cochin, of the best Materials; is well found in Stores, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, or for a family desirous occasionally of being on the water, having three cabins of different sizes; draws but little water, and would suit to go and come from Tannah, or even up and down the Coast. Price and farther particulars may be learned at Mr. Baxter's.

Bombay, 23d *December*, 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT JEJIEBHOY EDULJEE MOODY & BYRAMJEE EDULJEE MOODY of Bombay, Parsee Merchants and inhabitants, having bargained with JAMJETJEE JEJIEBHOY, also of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, to sell their Piece of Vacant Ground or Scite, situated within the Fort of Bombay in Moody's Street, neighbouring the House of Dossabhoy Pestonjee Bhurocha; all persons having any claim or demand whatever against the said piece of Vacant Ground, are required to make the same known to the said purchaser JAMSETJEE JEJIEBHOY, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise they will be precluded.—*Dated this 26th day of December*, 1818.

જાહેર ખબર
માલમ થાએ [illegible] ારશી જીજીભાઇ એ
દલજી મોદી તથા જેહેરાંમજી મેદલજી
મોદી શ્રી મુબલજનો રેકેનારાવોએ
પોતાના ભરેલા ગેરેની લોએ શ્રી ગો
દમાં મોદી ફરીમા મધેની પારશી દો
શાભાઇ પેશતંનજી ભરુચાનાં ગેરેની
શીડેની વેચવા શાકુ પારશી જંમશેદજી
જીજીભાઇ શાતિ શાકું ફકંકે વાશતે જે
લોધીનો એ જમીન કુપર ફરશી પાંતી
નો દર દાવો હોએ તે આજથી દીન
૧૪ માં પારશી જંમશેદજી જીજીભાઇને
જાહેર ફરે અગાર નકી જાહેર ફરશીનો
તેનો દાવો રદ થશે—તા૦ ૨૬ મી૦ડી
જંમબર શંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

FOR SALE,
THE POCKET,
Remembrancer,
FOR THE YEAR
1819.
PRICE 2 RUPEES.

THE BOMBAY
CALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR
1819,
WITH
An Almanac,
WILL BE PUBLISHED, ENTIRE,
IN THE COURSE OF THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

THE
Indian Kalendar,
SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES
According to the various modes
OF RECKONING TIME
AMONGST
THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMANS & MALABARIANS.

For the year of Christ 1819,
Vekramajit 1875 76,
Salbahan 1740-41,
Malabar 994-95,
Yezdezerd 1188-89,
and
Hejree 1234-35,

WILL ALSO BE PUBLISHED IN THE COURSE OF THE ENSUING MONTH.

BOMBAY COURIER PRESS,
26th December 1818.

For Sale,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE
BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

Ferrar & Eduljee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY & TUESDAY next the 28th and 29th Instants,

THE entire Furniture, Plate, Plated, China, Glass, and Earthen-ware, together with Chariot, Horses, and Harness, Barouche and Harness, Saddle Horses &c. &c. &c. the property of H. E. Sir MILES NIGHTINGALL, at his House at Tarela. Catalogues of which are distributed. The Carriage, Horses and Harness, Barouche, and Saddle Horses, will be sold at 12 o'clock on Monday the 28th instant.

Bombay, 19*th December* 1818.

TO BE SOLD.

The Lease

OF

MR. WEST'S HOUSE,

ON THE MAZAGON ROAD,

NEAR PALM MOUNT,

For an unexpired term of sixteen years,

FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1819,

SUBJECT TO A YEARLY RENT OF ONE RUPEE

THE house has been well built, is in complete repair, and has suitable out-offices, garden and compound, with every needful accommodation for a convenient residence.

The premises may be viewed, and further particulars known on application to Mr. W. WEST.

Bombay, 19*th December* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO. have received for sale a few Copies of Mr. Wynch's Translation of the "DYA CRAMA SANGRAHA," which may be had on application at their Office, at Rs. 14 per Copy.

Bombay, 11*th. December*, 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY person having claim for losses sustained by the sudden breaking out of the war with the late Paishwa, and who may not yet have sent in the same to the Secretary of the Commissioner, are directed to do so, on, or before, the 31st instant. After which day no claim will be received.

J. FEARON,
Capt. Ag. Sec. to the Committee

POONA,
14*th December* 1818.

Literary Society.

IN conformity to the 32d Clause of the General Rules of the Society, the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all Books belonging to the Library which may be in their possession, on or before the 1st of January next.

N. B. No Books will be delivered from the Library from the 1st till the 7th of next January.

A CARD.

FRIDAY next being NEW YEAR'S DAY, it is requested that all advertisements for the next Courier may be sent to the office as early as convenient on Thursday.

BOMBAY COURIER OFFICE,
Dec. 26th 1818.

To Captains of Ships.

TO BE DISPOSED OF;

A QUANTITY OF

SEAMEN'S WARM CLOTHING &c.

APPLY TO

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay December 25th 1818.

Wanted,

A Band-Master;

TO WHOM A LIBERAL SALARY WILL BE GIVEN.

LETTERS of application, accompanied by references as to Qualifications and Character, to be addressed to the Adjutant of the 2d, Bat. 19th Regt. M. N. I. at Quilon, Travancore.

23*d, November* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons having any claims upon the Estate of the late ROBERT STEPHEN KITSON, Esq. are requested to produce the same to the Executors, on or before the 1st of January next.

Bombay, December 18th 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION in the Island of Sumatra, near Bencoolen, called Bantongon, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seizhd and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just Debts and of certain Annuities, will be sold at Calcutta on the Twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, to the highest bidder, at Auction by Messieurs GOULD and CAMPBELL, where a Copy of the said Will may be seen; together with the Copies of the Title Deeds of the said Estate and the Conditions of Sale.

The Title Deeds and a Copy of the said Will; together with Conditions of Sale, may be also seen, at the Office of the Hon'ble Company's Attorney, at Calcutta; also Copies of these Documents may be seen at the Hon'ble Company's Attornies' Offices, at Madras and Bombay.

The Plantation is situated on the Babattang Stream, with the Village of Bantongon at its entrance from which it derives its name, and is distant about ten miles from the Settlement of Fort Marlborough. The extent of the Estate is very considerable, but the deep ravines and impenetrable jungles which form a great part of it, and the uncertainty of its boundary on the North East towards the Hills preclude the possibility of furnishing at present an accurate statement of the quantity of Land it contains. The cultivated part of it however may be estimated at 24 acres. The Ground according to the Title Deeds is bounded on the West, by the road leading to the Hon'ble Company's Plantation, on the South towards Sillibar by the Village of Bantongon, and on the East by the Rivulet of Babattang, and on the North East towards the Hills, the boundary is uncertain and undefined.

It appears from the latest accounts received at Calcutta, that a very considerable number of the Nutmeg Trees which have been transplanted, are in a thriving state, that about two thousand Nutmeg plants will be fit for transplanting in about a year, and that all the Clove Trees of which there is a considerable number, are in a very flourishing condition, and it is believed that the Plantation is capable of being rendered very productive and valuable.

The particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation, may however be more fully learnt by an application to the Government at Bencoolen.

The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of Purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, at Calcutta, to whom the Estate of the said Walter Ewer is largely indebted under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, and is to be paid immediately upon the execution of the Deeds by the said John and Walter Ewer, the elder and younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator, and whatever claim or interest the said United Company may have to the above mentioned Estate and Plantation, or to any part of it, they will duly give a release for, if required, to the Purchaser.--Dated the 23d day of September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPT. Lieutenant and Adjutant DAUBENY, of the 1st Bat. 1st, or Grenadier Regiment, having taken charge of the effects of the late Brevet Captain and Lieutenant ROBERT SHEPHERD, and of the late Brevet Captain and Lieutenant THOMAS HAKE, of the same Corps, has, after payment of regimental debts, funeral expenses, and servants' wages, remitted the balance to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, as follows,

On Account of the late Brevet Captain SHEPHERD'S Estate (Rs. 2372 2-21) Two thousand three hundred and seventy two rupees, two quarters and twenty one reas.

On Account of the late Brevet Capt. HAKE'S Estate (Rs- 2358-0 39) Two thousand three hundred and fifty eight rupees, and thirty nine reas.

Camp, Mhow, in Malwa, Dec. 9th 18.8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of CAPTAIN ROBERT SHEPHERD, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Register for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay December 22d 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of CAPTAIN THOMAS HAKE, late in the military service of the Honourable East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Register for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

Bombay December 22d 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM CARDEN, late of His Majesty's 17th Regt. of Light Dragoons, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 18th December 1818.

THE

COURIER,

DECEMBER 26, 1818.

Owing to an accident, which it would be uninteresting to our readers to detail, we did not receive until after our last number went to the press, a small parcel intended for us and brought by the last overland packet. By accounts from Constantinople, dated the 28th August, it would seem that that capital had been the scene of much disorder, and that the disaffection of the Janisaries and their adherents had manifested itself in various overt acts. The city appears to have been designedly set on fire several times early in August by some incendiaries; and from the expressions made use of in our correspondent's last letter we are led to infer that the conflagations have been most horrible. The messenger from Constanstinople with the letters of the 14th Aug. which contained the details of these fires, was robbed of the packets entrusted to him, and we are therefore ignorant of the full extent of the calamity. At the date of the last accounts (28th August) our correspondent says, "a fortnight has elapsed without any *considerable fire* having broken out in Constantinople"; but when it is added, that this suspension was felt in that city as a relief, it is obvious that the public mind continued in a state of great ferment and agitation, and that the effects of the former fires must have been most extensively dreadful. Various fresh attempts had been made in the interval to renew the dismal scenes; a few houses had been burnt by means of combustible materials artfully arranged in different parts of the city, but the increased vigilance and energy of the government, the augmentation of the police, and the private guards of individuals, had prevented the mischief from extending. Some individuals had been seized in the act of placing combustibles; whether they were connected with any political cabal, or had solely in view a fit opportunity for plunder, is not certain. The persons arrested have disappeared, and it is supposed they have been put to death. In different parts of the city, placards had been found pasted up, containing severe attacks upon the character and government of the Grand Seignior, and designating the obnoxious ministers whom the malecontents wished to have displaced. A man of talents and acquirements, a zealous partizan of the Janisaries, who was suspected to be the author of some of these papers, had been strangled and thrown into the sea, by a sentence pronounced by the Sultan, ostensibly grounded, however, on offences of a different nature and long since committed. These symptoms of discontent did not, however, appear to have alarmed the Sultan, who had not evinced any great disposition to make the sacrifices demanded of him. One or two ministers have indeed been dismissed, but their removal is said to be quite unconnected with the existing causes of the discontents. The Aga of the Janisaries had also been removed, but he had at the same time been created a Pacha of three tails, and an honorable government has been given to him. In one of the provinces, however, the Grand Seignior seems to have conceded in some measure to the wishes of the Janisaries. The vacant pachalick of Sivas had been given to Charhadji Ally Pacha, a man personally attached to his sovereign, of determined courage, cruel in his disposition, and avowedly hostile to the Janisaries. He had been ordered to march with an army and take possession of his government, but the Janisaries shut the gates on him; and, not finding himself sufficiently strong to reduce the place by hostile means, he had been compelled to send to the Porte for instructions. The Janisaries also on their part sent a deputation to lay their grievances before the Sultan; and protesting their perfect loyalty, declared their willingness to admit any Governor except Charhadji. The Sultan at first only deigned to answer by an order to the four neighbouring Pachas to march to Sivas and instal Charhadji by force of arms; but subsequent accounts report that Charhadji has been appointed to the government of Carahissa; and that Sulfallah Pacha, hitherto the Governor of this latter place, a man of moderation and of conciliatory manners, has been removed to the command of Sivas.

The same packet also brought us a few Francfort Journals to the 27th July, from which we have made a few extracts.

We briefly noticed in our last number an affair at Lohaur in which Lieut. Stamper, Adj. of the 2 | 7 was wounded. We are happy to learn that subsequent accounts state, that the ball has been extracted from this officer's side, and that he is doing well. A letter with which we have been kindly favored, dated, Camp Lohaur 15th Dec., in speaking of this action, says, "We marched from Ahmedabad about 9 in the evening of the 9th inst. and reach-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ed this place (about 20 miles) early next morning. We immediately attacked. The coolies were in some measure surprized, and lost, according to the accounts of some, 200 in killed, wounded and missing. Our loss was, [illegible] trooper, 3 horses, *killed:* 1 officer, 1 trooper, (*wounded*: 1 horse, *missing*. It is [illegible] a common village, but it has very deep [illegible] in the rear and left faces by which the [illegible]er part of the rogues escaped. The circumjacent villages are said to be preparing to assist; the fellows have however received a lesson they will not easily forget, and whether we shall march or not is as yet uncertain. They have long been the dread of all the country, and levied *black mail* in all directions. Our force is 2 sixpounders under Lieutenant Forster, a squadron of the 2d cavalry under Major Turner, about 500 of 2 | 7 under Capt. Burford, and 250 of the 2 | 8 under Lieut. Col. Edwards. The whole under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Lincoln Stanhope."

The Honorable Company's Extra Ship Fairlie, will sail hence, to load up on the coast, for London, tomorrow; and the Henry Porcher will follow her in about a week.

The free traders now loading for London, will all sail early in the ensuing year; that is, the General Graham, Capt. Weatherhead, the [illegible] January; letters to be sent by this ship [illegible] be received by Messrs. Remington Craw[illegible] & Co., until the evening of the 31st inst.: [illegible] Batavia, Capt. Lamb, on the 3d January; and letters for her Messrs. J. Leckie & Co will receive until the evening of the 2d: and the Castle Forbes, Capt. Fraser, is expected to be ready for sea by the 3d January.

The American ship Braganza, Captain Newcombe, we are informed, will sail for New-York on Monday next.

In a New York-shipping List of March 17, 1818, we observe the following notice.

Arrived: Regulator, (Br.) Fitzburg St. Vincents; left at St. Vincents, 14th Feb. Br. ship Harmony, Gurrie, seized by Capt. E. B. Elliott of the frigate Seamander, in consequence of being coppered in New-York, and the expenses amounting to more than the law allowed.

We have this week received our papers from Calcutta and Madras in regular course; journals from the former presidency to the 4th instant, and from the latter to the 12th, having reached us. The arrival of the Titus from France, the 23d July, has put our brother editors in Calcutta in possession of Europe news to the middle of July: the following are, however, the only articles of intelligence which we glean from the Government Gazette of the 3d inst.

"The general state of France is represented to be tranquil and prosperous, calculated to subdue the discontent and party-spirit which had so long prevailed among certain classes of the political world.

News from India had reached England to the 21st of February. The official information respecting the destruction of Cheetoo's force by Sir W. Keir, the pursuit of the Pindaries by Captain Caulfield, and the success against Holkar, had been published.

A Tunisian fleet was cruizing against Hamburgh and Hanseatic vessels.

War between the United States and Spain was generally spoken of on Change.

The Duke of Cambridge intended to pass the Winter in Hanover.

Accounts had been received of Bolivar having lost a great battle on the 17th of April at San Joseph de Trinidada.

On the 13th of July Lord Wellington was at Paris. His Grace is to assist at the Congress.

The Canton of Fribourg had rejected by a great majority the offer of re-establishing the Jesuits.

The Public Funds on the 8th of July were;

Three per Cent Consols	77	3/8	5/8
Ditto ... ... reduced ...	78	3/4	1/4
Ditto	88	1/8	
Four per Cent	96	5/8	
Five per Cent	105	7/8	1/8

The Grand Duke Michel was to set off on the 13th of July to travel in Ireland and Scotland.

There was a report that Government would require 20,000 Tons of shipping immediately to bring back the Artillery and Equipage of our Army from France.

Some disturbances had taken place in Canada.

The son of Mr. Perceval had been elected Member for Ennis in Ireland.

Several American ships of war were at Leghorn, and lastly;

A quantity of Herrings had been caught on the 2d of June by the Dutch, and presented to His Netherlands Majesty, and the Princesses!"

We are unable to announce the arrival of any ship from England, and in the absence of recent intelligence from our native country, we must request our friends to accept of such provision for their weekly fare as we have been able to collect; and to receive our heartiest thanks for the patronage and kindness which we have experienced during the past year, with "the compliments of the season" and our best wishes of a "merry Christmas and a happy new year."

ARRIVALS.] Lieut. W. McDowell 2d Bat. 10th Regiment N. I.
Capt. R. W. Gillum, 2d Bat. 11th Regt. N. I.
Captain W. H. Stanly Pay master N. D. G.
Capt. Saunderson, H. M. 89th Regt.
Lieut. H. R. Falconer Fort Adjt. Tannah.
Lieut. and Adjt. Moore 1st | 9th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Newton 4th Regt. N. I.
Major Williams, Surveyor General.
Captain George Arden 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I.

DEPARTURES.]—Lieutenant T. T. Osborne European Regiment.
Captain George Knight 2d Battalion 4th Regiment.
Lieutenant A. Seymour, in charge of Commissariate.
Lieutenant Edward Willock, Horse Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 20th, Ship Euphrates, Captain P. Mearing, from Calcutta.
Do. 22d, Ship Kaikusroo, Capt. John Kiddle, from Manilla, 7th Oct. Mallacca 11th Nov.

Passenger per Kaikusroo.
William Cotgrave, Esq. R. N.

DEPARTURE.—Dec. 19th, Portuguese Ship Fama. commander Antonio dos Santos Cruz, to Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 26, Ship Moira, W. Hornblow, from Columbo. 27th Oct.
27, ship George Canning, R. G. Dunlop, from Greenock, 18th June.
Turkish ship Faza Rabanny, Nacoda Ally Pullahan, from Penang 13th Oct.
28, ship Cerberus, A. Fotheringham, from Dowus 12th June.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, H. Beyts, from Bourbon 8th Oct.
French ship Titus, J. F. Beck, from Bourdeaux 23d July.
29, ship Mary, B. Orman from Port Jackson 26th Augt.
30, ship Hyperion, W. Lashly, from London 25th May.
Brig Ceneus, H. Smith, from Malacca 19th Oct.
Ship Zenobia, W. Clark, from China 8th Aug. Manilla 11th Sept. and Malacca 3d Nov.
Dec. 1, ship Fenis Bowlos, W. Humble, from Liverpool 2d June and Cape 12th Sept.
Do. 2, Genl. Palmer. W. O. Brien from Columbo, 30th Oct.
3 Zoroaster, A. Ross from Madeira, July 18.
Milton, N. Thomas from Batavia October 20.

Passengers per Conde de Rio Pardo.
Mr. and Mrs. Gilpin.

Passengers per Cerberus.
Mrs. Margaret Mosse,
Capt, Thos. Mosse. } 1st or Royals;
Capt. Henry Butler, }
Mr. D. M. Dolland } Cadets.
Mr. John Hepenstall, }
Mr. John Hastie, Free Merchant.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 24, Amer. ship Rapid, E. L. Keen, from New York.
25, ship Recovery, W. Futherly, for London.
26, ship Fort William, A. Glass, for Gibraltar.
36, Portuguese ship Grao Crus de Avis, Fde. P. Roiz, for Rio de Janeiro.
Dec. 1, ship Mary Ann, H. Warington, for Cork.
3, Exmouth, J. Aken for China.
Nearchus, W. Maxfield for Bencoolen.
Minto, J. S. Criddle for Bencoolen.
Cruttenden, R. Turner for Boston.

Vessels remaining at the following Stations; 30th November.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—Honorable Company's ship Phœnix, Coldstream, Cambridge, St. Julian, (Spanish) David Scott. Alexander, Thetis, gone down, Zenobia, inward bound remains.
KEDGEREE:—Zelima, (Danish) passed down.
NEW ANCHORAGE:—Honorable Company's ship Warren Hastings, Genl. Hewett, Asia, Astell, Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent.
SAUGOR:—Europe, Asia Grande, (Portuguese) Carmo, ditto, outward bound remain.

COLOMBO.

SAILED.—21st Nov. Ship Shaw, Byrangore, R. Court, for Point de Galle.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVED.—13th Nov. Ship Lady Nugent, Robt Swanston, from Colombo.
SAILED.—14th Nov. Lady Nugent, Robt. Swanston, for Calcutta.
17th Nov. Ship Forbes, J. Ford, for Colombo.

TRINCOMALIE.

SAILED.—8th Nov. Brig Jane Shore, John Russell, for Calcutta.
8th Ditto H. M. Ship Minden, W. Paterson Esq. Captain on a Cruize.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—At Poonah, on the 23d inst. by the Venerable Dr. Barnes, Archdeacon of Bombay, Capt. John Snodgrass, of the 8th Regt. Bombay N. I. to Miss Eliza Punnette Clunes.

DEATHS.—Nov. 9th Much and deservedly regretted, at Soongeer in Candeish, after a short illness, of an invelerate jungle fever, Lieut. Buckworth of the 2d Bat. 14th Regt. Madras N. I. An active, zealous and intelligent officer, and a gentleman possessing that urbanity of manners that insured him the esteem and respect of his brother officers and those acquainted with him.

Nov. 12th at Kheir in Candiesh, of the same malignant fever, Mr. Assist. Surgeon Samuel Christy of the 2d Bat. 14th Regt. N. I. who fell a victim to the zealous discharge of his duty. His private character was such as to leave a lasting remembrance of his worth with those who enjoyed his friendship.

At his brother's house at Colaba, on the morning of the 19th inst., Lieut. Colonel William Boye, of this Establishment.

He had been subject for several years past to severe attacks of the gout, which he sustained with becoming and exemplary fortitude; the illness which terminated in his dissolution, was lingering and painful; but he beheld the graduat approaches of death and prospect of eternity, without dismay; maintaining to the last, the most perfect serenity and composure of mind.

He has left four children to lament his loss.

In private life his social and amiable qualities endeared him to all his relatives and to an extensive circle of friends, who had always experienced his affection and kindness; and his memory will long survive in their grateful recollection.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.]—On the 24th Nov. Mrs T. Swinden, of a Son.
On the 29th Nov. Mrs J. Turner, of a Daughter.
At Boglepore, on the 17th Nov. the Wife of Mr. C. A. Lopes, Indigo Planter, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 30th Nov. Thomas Eld Baker, Esq. Asst. Surgeon, to Miss Elizabeth Fagg.
On the 28th Nov. Captain J. W. E. Taylor, to Miss L. Burlin.
On the 27th Nov. Mr. N. Baillie, to Miss E. Rymer.
On the 29th Nov. Mr. James Scratchley, to Miss Caroline Lemousin.
On the same day, Mr. H. A. Elliott, to Miss C. D'Oliveira.
At Futtyghur, on the 10th Nov. Lieut. A. B. Wortham, 2d Bn. 3d Regt. N. I. to Miss Fanny Mullins.

DEATHS.]—At Chowringhee, on the 24th Nov. Mrs Catherine Bartlett, aged 70 years.
On the 30th Nov. Mrs. Emelia Hollingbery.
On the 30th Nov. Mr. William Hastie, Keeper of the Town-Hall, and Manager of the Calcutta Assemblies, aged 41 years.
On the 27th Nov. Emily, the infant Daughter of Captain J. J. Barthelemy.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Vizagapatam, on 30th November, Benjamin Droz, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Matilda, Daughter of the late Major General Wahab, of the Madras Establishment.

BIRTH.—At Arcot, on the 28th Nov. the Lady of George Baillie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Ellichpoor, the 19th November, Lieut. Alexander Tweedie, of the 2d 6th N. I. By his death the Service has lost an excellent Officer, & the Officer of the 6th Regiment a sincere companion.

At St. Thome, on the 4th Dec. Cornet Edward P. Ganagan, of the 5th Regt. Light Cavalry and Adjutant of the Cavalry Depot. The death of this young man has grieved a large circle of friends, to whom his amiable and affectionate disposition had very much endeared him. His conversation developed superior intelligence and acquirements, and his conduct and manners exemplified the unaffected and well educated gentleman: while all the requisites of a good soldier were eminently apparent in him even at his early age of 22 years in the zeal, activity and discrimination which he uniformly displayed.

At Pondicherry, on the 28th Nov. Miss Caroline M. Thompson, daughter of the late Skeffington Thompson, Esq. of Rathkenny in the country of Meath, in Ireland, esteemed and regretted by those who knew her.

At Badulla, in Ceylon, on the 5th Nov. last. after a severe illness, in the 37th year of his age, Thomas Wyllie, Esq. Surgeon to the 18th M. N. I.

At St. Thome, on the evening of the 11th Nov. Lieut. John Winrow, of H. M. 30th Reg. sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

At Negapatam, on the 15th Nov. Mr. G. W. Swarts.

On the 5th Dec. the Infant Son of Major Stevenson.

In Camp, Ajuntah, on the 9th August, Lieut. Gale, of the H. C. M. Eur. R.

Camp at Nowagur on the 10th Nov. Captain John Edmond, 16th N. I.

Camp at Chowgaum on the 12th Nov. As. Surg. Samuel Christie, 14th N. I.

Camp at Mooltye on the 14th Nov. Capt. P. N. Cuffley; 16th N. I.

Camp at Pyspoor on the 12th Nov. Lieut. Fireworker Edward King, 2d Bat. Art.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.
21ST NOVEMBER 1818.

HEAD QUARTERS
Kandy 28th Oct. 1818.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The power of the British Government being now, in consequence of the display which has taken place of its resources, and the valour, perseverance, and exertions of the Troops, generally acknowledged in the Kandyan Provinces; The Commander of the Forces is enabled to commence on a gradual return to the Presidency of Fort St. George, of the Native Troops sent to his assistance in the early part of this year—and he seizes with pleasure the opportunity of marking his sense of the zeal and intelligence displayed by the Officers and Soldiers of this Force during the period of their service in Ceylon.

If the posture of affairs in Kandy is such at present as to afford us little of novelty or interest for the gratification of the reader, this dearth of intelligence by no means implies any diminution of important business; on the contrary, His Excellency the Governor & the confidential Servants of Government are more occupied than ever. Their time is now devoted incessantly to a final arrangement of the political, judicial & financial control over the Kandyan Provinces.

We sincerely hope that this settlement may be established upon such a solid & permanent basis, as may secure a tranquil administration of equity & justice under the full preponderance of British influence, without any violence to the prejudices & antient customs of the people.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT.

Samuel Ibbetson, Esq. Sheriff of Madras.

After the Weather experienced since June, and the events, which have made this year more than ordinarily remarkable, it is cheering to find, the Season so near at hand, when the finest weather we have in this country usually prevails. The Rain it will be recollected commenced about the middle of the year, and the fall from that time to the present, has, with only one exception, greatly exceeded the annual fall during the last 27 years: The actual fall has been 76 inches; the greatest annual fall, which we have seen upon record, is about 81* inches—while the average from 1791 does not exceed 48—latterly it has been some inches less.

* In the year 1761.

It is extremely gratifying to find that the Epidemic is considered to have disappeared at the Presidency; and the extra Public Establishments have in consequence been discontinued. Some solitary cases may still occur, and as the dreadful malady seldom entirely quits a place at once, it is incumbent upon persons, natives in particular, to continue using the ordinary precautions to ward off its attacks.

[*Govt. Gaz. Dec.* 10, 1818.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY] Lieut. W. Boyton, H. M. 30th Regt.—Lieut. W. Langford, 2d Bat. 21st N. Regt.—Lieut. A. Rankin, 25th N. Regt.—Cornet Sandys, 6th Lt. Cav.—Ensign Edward Carroll, 85th Regt.

DEPARTURES.] Major Noble, Horse Artillery,—Captain Newman, 25th L. D.—Captain Bauman, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.			Dec. 2, 1818.	Sell.	
Rs.	Ans.	Six per Cent. Loan		Rs.	Ans.
6	10	Obligation Disc.		7	2

It would appear from the speech pronounced by Governor Milius to the Authorities at Bourbon on his assuming the Government of that Island on the 19th September, that several alterations were to take place there in the Administrative system, in consequence of Royal Ordinances of the 11th March and 26th April last.

A Colonial Council is to be established, composed of the Military, Civil and Judicial authorities, the Ministers of the Altar, and even the Planters and Merchants. Governor Milius very properly pledges himself never to interfere personally in judicial decisions. We should have thought no such promise necessary; it indicates the existence until then in the French Island of a most grievous abuse. On the other hand the Magistrates are interdicted from taking upon themselves the initia

tive in cases which are cognizable only by the Council of Administration. The reason given for this is rather singular—because, it is said, they are the tenants of the King. It remains to know what are those cases cognizable only by the Council of Administration. W. begs for instance that the Procureur du Roi not only has, but must exert, under peril of being accused of neglect of duty or denial of justice, the authority, whenever appealed to by the humblest individual, in all cases relating to widows, orphans, guardianships, &c The new regulations alluded to by Governor Milius have been no doubt provoked by the interesting case recorded in our publication of the 31st March last. Such altercations between the Executive and the Judiciary Powers we have indeed seen exist in almost every French colony, proceeding often no doubt on the part of the Judiciary from an ambitious design to augment its influence; on the part of the Executive ever from the wish to benefit or rather protect some favorite. Regulations, both effectually checking the aspiring tendency of the one and obviating the corruption of the other, are truly necessary. In the mean time we should think that the forms of the Judiciary are less liable to abuse when watched over by a jealous Executive of competent capacity; while they offer the only immediate bar to the easy stretch of power of the latter.

The abolition of the Slave-trade is also one of the topics descanted upon by Governor Milius; and the union of the two offices of Commander and Administrator in one person, is one of the administrative alterations.

Governor Milius is, we hear, a Captain in the French Royal Navy, and is represented as a man endowed both with firmness and a spirit of conciliation.

The following Extract from the Mauritius Gazette of the 3d of October may be interesting to our Nautical Readers.

To the Editor of the Mauritius Gazette.

I consider it my duty, Mr. Editor, to communicate to you a note furnished me by Captain Wilkinson of the Ship United States of Baltimore, and if it may be the means of preventing Shipwreck to unfortunate seamen who often blindly traverse the immense Ocean, my object will be fulfilled.

On Board the Ship United States of Baltimore, July 20. 1818.

At half past 12 we perceived a rock within fifty fathoms of the Ship which appeared to us to be about six feet above the level of the sea: as the waves receded from it we plainly saw shells in the cavities of the rock, which seemed as long as the keel of a large ship, and is visible only when very near;—by the log the ship was going at the rate of ten miles & we had only time to luff to avoid our destruction.—I suppose it to be the rock Telemachus, which modern charts place in Latitude 38 degrees, 50 minutes South, but from four observations with good instruments, we found it bears 38 degrees 12 minutes, and by a longitude taken soon after within sight of the Island of St. Paul, this danger lies 22 degrees East of the Meridian of London.

(Signed) WILKINSON.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor,
your very humble servent,
MELCHIOR AUVERNEY.
Capt. of the African.

The Mary lately arrived from New South Wales, is said to have on her way through Torres Straits, picked up a Bengallee at Murray's Island, who had been cast away on the reef at the entrance of the straits, about three years and a half ago, in a brig which he states to have been called the Swallow of Calcutta.

A letter just received from an Officer of the 11th Regt. N. I. stationed at Midnapore, contains the following information:

A partial relief of the Army is about to take place—we are under orders to proceed to Barrackpore—5 companies of the 1st Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. will march on the 5th proximo to Barrackpore, where they will arrive on the 15th—the other 3 companies will follow shortly after."

Purneah is described to be still suffering from the Cholera Morbus. We have seen a letter from that district which states "that in the town of Purneah several deaths daily occur from the Cholera, and that at the place where the writer resides, 6 and 7 persons are daily carried off; in addition to which several have died from agues and fevers which are raging with some degree of severity, and which seem to vie with the Cholera in thining the population of that district."

[*The Times December* 1.

The Revolution which took place some time ago at Acheen, and which terminated in placing the Son of Syed Hussein, an opulent merchant at Penang, in the Chief Authority, may be within the recollection of our readers. Another Revolution has been since effected, by which this Usurper was expelled to Tullohsamaway, and the old Sovereign reinstated. The force, however, of the former still continues strong, though the native Acheenese are devoted to the cause of the legal prince. The contests between these two Chiefs have been productive of several acts of the most atrocious and sanguinary description, which appear to require the interposing aid of a stronger power to put an end to. The following barbarous event has been detailed to us, in a letter from a Correspondent:

"The most horrible accounts reached us the other day from Pedier—The new King's (Syed Hussein's Son) right hand man, Hadjee Abdul Rahim stabbed Tunkoo Pikier and killed him on the spot, while he himself was instantaneously dispatched, with all his followers, by the Tunkoo's Guards cut into bits, and afterwards publickly exhibited.—If report is to be believed, it appears, that the Hadjee was commissioned secretly by Syed Hussein to proceed upon this murderous excursion from Tullohsamaway, for which 10,000 Dollars was to be his reward. [Star.

[*Ind. Gaz. Nov*, 30, 1818.

No accounts of the arrival of Bajee Rao at Mutra have yet been received. On the 10th of November he was at Koomhair, in the district of Bhurtpore, after a tedious march of nearly three months from the time of quitting Sir John Malcolm. The delay seems to have arisen in part from the severity of the rains, by which two rivers on the route were rendered impossible for a time, and from the occurrence of particular days, of unhappy omen, and especially during the great Mahratta festivals which happened to fall within the period mentioned. These festivals are well known to be very numerous, and the slow progress of the Escort testifies strongly how liberally the prejudices of the captive Chief have been indulged, without recalling to mind the treacherous part he had acted in the strength of his power.

The province of Bhurtpore is represented as exceedingly luxuriant in vegetation, and appears like a Garden. After the unvaried solution of Rajpootana this happy change to the Escort must have been quite refreshing. In Rajpootana however the lands begin to revive, though a few months ago nothing was to be seen but the "silent waste," and the depopulated and ruined village. Now the thatch is to be observed; there are very few villages wholly destitute of inhabitants, and many, with the small towns, tolerably filled. It must however be remembered that Rajpootana has not to recover from a sudden shock, but from the unsparing and terrible destruction of years.

The accounts of the disturbed state of Rajpootana are refuted in our letters. The whole of that province is said to be enjoying at present the repose which it requires. The Thakoors, who during the late distractions, appear to have adopted rather the cause of the Marauders, than of their Rajah, by making his forts their own, have successively surrendered to Colonel Butler's Detachment; not however without a regular attach on some of them, in which the Artillery soon produced an irresistible effect, the Infantry carrying the outworks.

The most powerful illustration of the wretchedness and misery which have so long predominated, and in some degree still predominate in Rajpootana, is the following fact, communicated by an eye-witness. The poorer classes have been constantly seen sifting what forms the fuel of happier provinces, in water, to serve as human food—the dung of horses and bullocks. On quitting the ground of encampment hundreds of poor wretches have been observed resorting to this miserable expedient to support existence. What then must have been the state of the peasantry while the troubles in those provinces were at their height! A common observer in passing through Rajpootana might justly say, that had the British Government done nothing more for India than rescue these provinces from the miserable condition into which they had fallen, our reign ought to be blessed. In this there is no necessity for any affectation of feeling or sensibility. It is easy to observe the important benefits, embracing the means of life, and even life itself, that have been conferred on so many thousands; and it is on subjects of this kind that a Governor General, who has promoted such truly glorious results, may dwell and rejoice with heartfelt pride and satisfaction.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

JULY, 24.

From the Nashville Clarion, June 14.

The Cherokee Indians are now in much perplexity—the proposition, to remove (beyond the Mississippi) had startled the stoutest of them: Families are dismembering—man and wife separating; child and parent parting, never to meet again in the land endeared to them by every tie that binds man to the place of his nativity, and to where the mouldering bones of his ancestors, renowned in feats of war, lie entombed. Repeatedly pressed on the subject of going, some seem to have lost all consideration, and a few days since a party drunk and distracted turned out to kill the first white man they could find—They went to the widow Wolfe's where a young man travelling had stopt. As soon as she learnt their object, she saved him by a prompt concealment.

[*City of Washington Gazi.*

JULY, 27.

Literary—A new book has just been reprinted in New York from a Quebec edition, entitled ". The military and naval operation in the Canadas, during the late war with the United States, including, also, the political history of Lower Canada during the administration of Sir Jas. Craig and Sir George Prevost, from the year 1807 until the year 1815, by Robert Christie, Esq."—In criticising on the work, the editor of the New York Evening Post makes the following spirited remarks, which we take pleasure in republishing, as being due to the well earned character of the heroes of the late war.

"In the history of the military and naval operations during the late war, we do not accuse him of any positive designed misstatement; disaster we know too well was often the lot of the American arms during the two first campaigns at the northward, but we also know that our fortunes began to assume a very different aspect before the war terminated, and that brilliant affairs occurred which reflected the highest possible credit upon those arms both by sea and land—A perfect impartiality, perhaps, was not always to have been expected when speaking of the conduct of the two rival nations, and Mr. Christie seems to have thought he conducted his history with sufficient candor if he only took care to avoid any direct violation of positive truth; that he was quite at liberty to pass slightly over those occasions which reflected no honor upon the English arms, and to omit all mention of the names of the gallant American officers who were engaged in them. When compelled by historical fidelity to mention of some of these, he winces from the performance of the task, and betrays the stinging mortification he experiences by an attempt to conceal it from himself and his readers. Yes, this noble spirited historian, this fair and impartial lover of truth, is capable of the meanness of sinking all mention of the name of the youthful hero, who with a handful of men, defeated a body of English and Savages, in their attempt to storm the fort Sandusky; and, in a second yet more striking case, of him, who covered himself and his country with glory, by his masterly skill in naval tactics and wresting the victory from one of the most experienced and bravest Captains in British marine—And did he hope by this pitiful artifice, to intercept the names of Croghan and Macdonough from reaching posterity? How must every generous mind revolt at such unworthy conduct in this historian, who like the tyrant of antiquity, has thus unwarily taken the most direct means to defeat his own purpose. Nor are the names of Scott, Brown, Gaines, or any one of the American commanders mentioned by him with suitable distinction, if we except the solitary case of commodore Perry; to him, and him only, has he rendered his due. The follow-account of the naval action on Lake Erie, is extracted as well for the purpose of giving him credit for his justice to the American commander, as afford the reader a specimen of his manner:

"On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy's fleet were descried at anchor in Put-in-Bay, which immediately weighed and bore down upon the British squadron, while the wind blowing a gentle breeze from the south west veering round to the south east, gave the enemy the weather-gage. At a quarter before 12, the British commenced firing, which was in ten minutes afterwards returned by the enemy, who bore up for close action. The engagement continued with unabated fury until half past 2 when the enemy's principal ship, the Lawrence, being rendered unmanageable, commodore Perry left her in charge of his first lieutenant, Yarnal, and hoisted his pendant on board the Niagara. Soon after this officer had left the Lawrence, her colours were struck but the British, from the weakness of their crews and destruction of their boats, were enabled to take possession of her. It was at this anxious & interesting juncture, that the fate of the day seemed to poise in favor of the British, & commodore Perry even despaired of the victory, when a sudden breeze revived his hopes and turned the scale in his favor. This fortunate commander, finding the Niagara had suffered lightly in the engagement, made a desperate effort to retrieve the fortune of the day, and taking advantage of the breeze, shot ahead of the Lady Prevost, Queen Charlorte and Hunter, raking them with her starboard guns, and engaged the Detroit which being raked in all directions soon became unmanageable. The Niagara then bore round ahead of the Queen Charlotte and hauling up on the starboard tack, engaged that ship, giving at the same time a raking fire with her larboard guns to the Chippawa and Little Belt, while the smaller vessels closing to grape and canister distance, maintained a tremendous and most destructive fire. This masterly, and but too successful manœuvre decided the contest. Capt. Barclay being severely and dangerously wounded, Captain Finnis, of the Queen Charlotte killed, and every commander, and officer second in command, either killed or disabled the Detroit and Queen Charlotte, perfect wrecks, after a desperate engagement of upwards of three hours, were compelled to surrender. By this decisive action, the whole of the British squadron on Lake Erie was captured by the enemy, who now became uncontrolable masters of the lake. The enemy lost in this action 27 men killed, and 96 men wounded. The British lost 3 officers and 38 men killed, and 9 officers and 85 men wounded. The prisoners were landed at Sandusky, and treated with the greatest humanity by the American commdore, who paroled Captain Barclay and treated that gallant officer with all the kindness and attention which his unsucessful bravery deserved."

[*City of Washington Gazt.*

JULY 26,

Extract from the Log Book of the brig Lady Mary Pelham, arrived this forenoon from Bordeaux.

"June 14th, 1818 lat. 43, 12, N. and long. 14, 20, W. at 3, 30 P. M. the wind from the N. and standing to the westward, close-haul'd upon a wind, saw 2 sail ahead; about 4 P. M. made them out to be ships carrying a press of sail and shortly after shorten'd sail and exchanged signals, they were both armed, the largest mounted 24 guns, figure head, yellow sides and heavy quarter galleries, painted white chiefly. The smallest ship had a woman figure head white and one white streak around, both had royal yards rigged aloft, when they closed with us the smallest ship passed to windward of us, within grape distance, and hoisted English colors, then fired 3 shot well aimed from the waist, chiefly at the L. M. Pelham, although our courses were haul'd up, and main yard aback and our colours flying, and the female passengers on deck, which they could see plainly, the other ship hove too at the same time upon our lee bow, and hoisting a king's Spanish ensign and pendant, the first shot from the Spaniard went over us, between the fore and main mast, the second with round and grape, close under the bow, and the third went close over the fort castle, near the fore mast, and struck a few yards to leeward, after which the small ship bore up and run close under stern, and ordered us to send our boat on board immediately; and when within a short pistol shot under our lee, and we in the act of lowering the boat down, the female passengers and all the gentlemen passengers upon deck having got a little over their fright after such a rough salute, the cowardly rascals, thinking the opportunity too good to let us pass, in a deliberate manner fired a volley of musketry into us, which fortunately neither killed nor wounded any one, but several went through the main, and others over the quarter deck. I naturally concluded there was a war declared between the U. States and Spain, not

(Continued in the Supplement.)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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PPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1818.

...ued from the last Page.)

...otherwise how to account for such ...treatment ...o an unarmed merchant- ...rdered the colours hauled down; and ...ng off from along side the Pelham, ...within half pistol shot of us, still he ...g abaft, with their muskets pointed ...he boat, that I expected every mo- ...would shoot all hands of us in the ...he interim whilst I went on board ...hip with my papers, the Pelham was ... an armed boat and an officer from ...ship—and by the passengers am in- ...t when the officer came on board he ...y inquiries that displayed the most ...e ignorance, and corresponding with ...ance.—Among the rest wanted to ...ne of the passengers that he was ... of the Pelham, and not believe she ...Bordeaux, and was asked upon com- ...eck whether war was declared, said ...peated it hourly and wished it sin- ...agged about how the Spaniards would ... Americans segars to smoke if there ...ar, and was very lavish of his abuse, ...positively that they were recommend- ... Captain General of the Havana, not to ...ny American flag, and said that it ... opinion that the Americans were a ...et of pirates and puppies. It is the ...that they were bound to Corunna

New York E. post.

JULY 28, 1818.

AUGUSTA, Geo. July 18.

... informed by an officer of the late ex- ...who was left at St. Marks, and who ...ent at the execution of Francis, that ...n possession when captured, a Rifle ...sented to him by the Prince Regent, ...rtoise snuff-box set in gold, presented ...y the Queen of England; and also a ...on of Brigadier General in the British ... These facts establish beyond doubt, ...nce and influence of England with the ...under the jurisdiction of Spain. We ...g known the influence the British have ...lorida, as well with the Spanish au- ... as the Indians—and that though they ...minally Spanish provinces, yet they ...lly more under the rule and influence of ...gents than the cabinet of Spain. ...proceeded as much, and probably much ...om the inability of Ferdinand than ...acquiesence in or connivance at such ...s ... been pursued by the agents of ...erchan... trading companies, and ...d by the G... of Spain, particularly ... officers and soldiery ... the necessities of the Spanish officers afforded them a ready and open door to effect this purpose.

Many of the officers and soldiers at Augustine have as much as fourteen years due them, and those at St Marks, had some fifteen, some 19—When that post was taken possession of by Gen. Jackson, those of Pensacola had been but little better paid, except by the British.

It is from these causes that the British have had such an unbounded influence in the Spanish territories of Florida, and from the ease with which they could place the responsibility on the Spanish Authorities, they have used it in the basest manner to excite the Indians to acts of hostility against us; first from a persuasion that it was impracticable for us to march an army into the country—Secondly that if we should, they would receive succour from the Spanish Fortresses on the coast, and that the Americans were a set of robbers who would plunder and extirpate them if in their power, and whom it was right for them to murder and rob at pleasure.

Sufficient evidences of Indian hostility were found in every village the army visited, after leaving Fort Scott, and of the Agents of the British Government having furnished them with the means of executing their hostile purposes; and the Spanish authorities at St. Marks, acknowledged having supplied them with arms, ammunition, provision and clothing.

The facts of Arbuthnot and Ambrister having excited them to acts of hostility, and having distributed money, ammunition, provision, arms, and uniforms to them, were satisfactorily proved: and the philathropy of Arburnthnot's heart was strongly pourtrayed in a letter to his son directing him to poison his clerk because he was becoming too popular with the Indians.

Chronicle.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Herald, dated "GIBRALTAR, June 3, 1818.

"I have no news to send you by this opportunity, save only that the poor Dons are so harrassed by the "vile rebels," the privateers, that even the little coasting trade between this and Cadiz, only 60 miles in extent, is cut up.—All trade of value between these two ports is carried on either under the American or the English flag. Four privateers have literally blockaded the port of Cadiz for some time past, making captures in sight of the walls!—And the Russian fleet in port!!!

[*Baltimore Patriot & Mer. Ad...*

EUROPEAN EXTRAC...

FRAN... PORT, JU...

for Gloucester, he will return on the 22d in order to embark at Dover. After having spent some days at Paris, his royal highness will set out for Rome. His absence will not exceed three months.

A whaler which is just arrived, met in the first week in June, with the expedition going to the North pole, near Magdalen bay on the coast of Spitzbergen, in lat. 70°, 34'. The ships and men were in good condition.

The Lord Chancellor gave his decision the day before yesterday in the affair of Lord Stewart. It would be recollected that the question was, if the refusal of Mrs. Taylor, tutress of Lady Vane Tempest, could prevent the marriage of this young lady with Lord Stewart. The Lord Chancellor has decided in the negative. Sir S. Romilly informed his lordship that Mrs. Taylor intended to appeal from his lordship's decision to the house of peers.

According to advices from Manchester of the 11th instant, there were only in that town and its environs, three manufactories at work, and it was thought these would soon be likewise deserted. On the evening of the 10th the military had been obliged to be called in, but on the next morning, all was again quiet.

LISBON, 24 JUNE.

The commerce of this city has just experienced a severe loss by the capture of the portuguese ship Montealegre from Bahia with a rich cargo. This ship was taken on the 10th June by a cruiser of Artigas in 36°, 50'. Great inquietude is felt respecting the other vessels which have not arrived.

By an order of the day, dated Head Quarters, Pateo de Saldana, 20th instant, the Marshal general Marquis de Campomayor (Marshal Beresford) announces to the army that their Excellencies the governors of the kingdom had given him permission to go to England. During his absence the command of the army is given to Lieut. General D. Francis Paul de Leite, governor of the Province of Estremadura.

ROME, 8 JULY.

The congregation *del concilio* is occupied, it is said, with the demand of separation from his wife by Louis Bonaparte. This affair is conducted with such profound secrecy, that the strictest silence is enjoined under pain of excommunica... those employed in it.

We h... storm; ... upon t... After ... sheet ... th...

introduction into Spain of all species of Cotton Manufactures is pledged to the British Government for the period of 10 years. I was desirous of communicating this piece of intelligence by the first opportunity, that you might regulate your cargoes accordingly."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

AYR (Co... ...ent.—General James Montgomery.
BERWICKSH... ...—Sir J. Marjoribanks.
KINROSS-SH... ...—Thomas Graham.

Ireland,—July 7th.

STATE OF POLLS.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.		COUNTY OF LEITRIM, July 6.	
Brownlow	1496	Latouche	1419
Richardson	1403	Clements	1017
Caulfield	934	White	749
COUNTY OF GALWAY.		CITY OF CORK, July 6.	
J. Daly	625	Hutchinson	389
Martin	327	Colthurst	232
D. P. Daly	302	Longfield	224
TOWN OF GALWAY.		BERKS, July 10.	
Blake	210	Neville	1200
Prendergast	71	Dundas	1125
COUNTY OF WEXFORD.		Hallett	614
Carew	1656	Plumpers for	
Colclough	1623	Hallett	459
Stopford	1510	Neville	139
Valentia	1467	Dundas	37
CITY OF LIMERICK.		COUNTY OF LIMERICK.	
Vereker	132	Fitzgibbon	1712
Rice	130	Quin	1139
BRECONSHIRE, July 8, Majority for Colonel Wood	29	O'Grady	991

BONAPARTEANA

St. Helena—By the last ship which arrived from this Island, we heard nothing more of the illustrious exile, or the fallen chief, as men of different sentiments would respectively stile its present prisoner, than that he had forbidden the approach of strangers to his person, and that he lived in perfect solitude. We have met with some anecdotes of his domestic manners when in Europe, which appear to us sufficiently interesting to repeat, and which as they are from a recent and well authenticated work, have both the charm of novelty and the probability of accuracy to recommend them.

... de Montesquiou, Governess to the ... Napoleon, is the supposed author of the ...tion; and if so, there is little ... afforded her of being ...d all fabrication; — ...onfessed that from ... ...aracter ...ving

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we suppose) who alone durst take such a liberty called out, 'Be done, M. Bourdier, do you think I don't know your great frightful hands?—'Great frightful hands!' repeated the Emperor, permitting her to see him, 'you are very difficult, Miss!' The girl, covered with confusion, ran off. Another time he awkwardly trod on a lady's foot, who was attending on the Empress and immediately cried out himself.—'What is the matter?' exclaimed the Empress. 'Nothing' said he, laughing, 'I trod on this lady's foot, and I cried out first, to prevent her.'

The account of the accouchement of the Empress Maria Louisa is given in the most interesting manner.

"It was about seven o'clock in the evening when the Empress felt the first pangs of labour. Dubois, her accoucheur, was sent for, who from that moment never quitted her. She spent all the night in the severest sufferings; she had with her Madame de Montebello, Madame de Sucay, Madame de Montesquiou, two first ladies of her bed-chamber, two waiting women, and Madame Blaise, the nurse. The Emperor, his mother and sisters, were in the adjoining drawing-room, and entered every moment for news concerning the Empress, observing the most profound caution. The pains, which had not been sufficiently strong during the night, became less so towards five in the morning. Dubois seeing that the labour was likely to be protracted, informed the Emperor, who sent away some of those who waited with him, and went himself to the bath. There remained in the chamber of the Empress, Dubois and the ladies already named. The other ladies attached to her service were in her dressing room. The Empress, overwhelmed with fatigue, slept for an hour; the most lively pangs awaked her—they increased, yet without bringing the crisis exacted by nature, and Dubois ascertained the melancholy truth that the labour would be difficult and dangerous. He sought the Emperor, who was still in his bath, and intreated him to come and support by his presence the suffering Maria Louisa; at the same time revealed to him the sad truth that he doubted the possibility of saving both mother and child. 'Think only of the mother!' exclaimed Napoleon; at the same time, half dead, he ran to the Empress, and tenderly embracing her, exhorted her to courage and patience. Soon after, the infant was born under circumstances of most dreadful danger and difficulty. The Emperor could not endure the scene more than five minutes; he let fall the hand of the Empress that he had held in his, and rushed from the room, pale as death and almost out of his senses. Every instant he sent for news of the Empress; as soon as he heard the child was born, he flew back, and embraced her with the most frantic joy. The child remained seven minutes without [illegible] of life, and was as black as a hat. [illegible] for a moment cast his eyes upon [illegible] him dead, said not a word [illegible] self with the Empress [illegible] were gently blown [illegible] the infant [illegible] hands [illegible] from one to the other, and from room to room; nothing in the world could have been so easy as to slide poison into his food, had any one been so inclined."

[*Cal. Jour.*

Extract from the Ms. of the Duke of Rovigo.

Mr. Esmenard—The duke of Rovigo speaks with great approbation of the wit and talents of the late Mr. Esmenard; no one possessed equal facility. Whichever cause he was called upon to support, arguments and special pleas crowded under his pen with an abundance really inexhaustible. His excellency assures he never knew a more flexible spirit, in proof of which he quotes the following facts:

"When it was in agitation to erect the republic of Holland into a kingdom, Napoleon directed M. de Talleyrand, then minister for foreign affairs, to furnish him, within eight days, with a memorial, calculated to convince the authorities of that republic that their form of government was incompatible with the system generally adopted in Europe, and that the only means of maintaining their country's independence in the political balance of Europe, was to choose a king out of Napoleon's family. On quitting the Thuilleries M. de Talleyrand ran to his usual drudges; he called by turn on Messers. d'Hauterive, Roux-Laborie, s and the Abbe Desrenandes; all of them confessed themselves incapable of completing so voluminous a work in so short a time—His excellency then thought of M. Esmenard, whom he used familiarly to call Figaro; he sent for h m, and to smooth away all difficulties, coupled his proposal with a promise of 200 Louis—The offer was accepted, and on the appointed day Figaro gave in the memorial, with which M. de Talleyrand, the emperor—in short, all the world, except the states of Holland, were mightly pleased.

"It was perfectly felt as Amsterdam, that intimations of that kind amounted to positive commands. Yet it was resolved to try a last attempt. The whole diplomatic strength of Holland fell to work, each produced his notes, which were put together and despatched to Paris, with directions to employ some French literary character to digest them, and strike out an answer to his imperial majesty's memorial. The ambassador was accidedtally acquainted with M. Esmenard, and applied to him to find out the man he had occasion for. It is a work, he said, to which the states attach a great deal importance, and which will be handsomely paid for; I am charged to present the author with 500 Louis. The deuce! 500 Louis should not be sent a begging, said Figaro to himself, and I should be a great fool to turn to valuable a god-send from me to some brother author; in a word he offered himself. The ambassador was in raptures; he had not the most remote idea that M. Esmenard had any thing to do with the composition of the memorial delivered to the estates of H[illegible] was much too wi[illegible] settled, [illegible] as soon [illegible] eed of [illegible] ously, [illegible] mo [illegible] to

from Madras to Bengal, were present at the victory of Plassey. The sepoys at Bombay continued long in independent companies, commanded by subadars, or native captains. As the possessions and political relations of that settlement were enlarged, its army increased. The companies were formed into battalions under European officers, and during the war with the Mahrattas, A, D. 1780, we find the establishment consisting of fifteen battalions. These, at the termination of the war with Tippoo, 1783, were reduced to six, & one battalion of marines. In 1788, its numbers were augmented to twelve battalions. In 1796, it was reformed into an establishment of four regiments of two battalions each, from which it has been progressively raised by the acquisition of territory and subsidiary alliances to it present establishment of nine regiments of native infantry of two battalions each, one battalion of marines, and a small corps of native cavalry.

The men of the native infantry of Bombay are of a standard very near that of Madras. The lowest size taken is five feet three inches, and the average is five feet five, but they are robust and hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue upon very slender diet.

This army has, from its origin to the present day, been indiscriminately composed of all classes; Mahomedans, Hindoos, Jews, and some few Christians. Among the Hindoos, those of the lowest tribes of Mahrattas, and the Purwarrie, Soortees and Frost sect, are much more numerous than the Rajpoot and higher casts. Jews have always been favourite soldiers in this army, and great numbers of them attain the rank of commissioned officers.* It is probably owing to the peculiar composition and to the local situation of the territories in which they are employed, that the Sepoys of Bombay have at all periods been found ready to embark on foreign service. They are, in fact, familiar to the sea, and only a small proportion of them are incommoded in a voyage by those privations to which others are subject from prejudices of cast. But this is only one of the merits of the Bombay native soldier: he is patient, faithful, and brave, and attached in a remarkable degree to his European officers. There cannot be a class of men more cheerful under privation and difficulties; and though desertion is very frequent among the recruits of this army, who, from the local position of Bombay, can on the first feeling of disgust at discipline, always, in a few hours, escape to the Mahratta territories, where they are safe from pursuit, there are no men, after they become soldiers, more attached to their colours. We question, indeed, if any army can produce more extraordinary examples of attachment to the government it served and to its officers than that of Bombay.

Towards the close of the war with Tippoo, in 1782, the whole of the force under General Mathews were made prisoners. The Sultan, sensible of the advantages he might derive [illegible]om the accession of a body of well-disciplined [illegible]n, made every offer that he thought could [illegible]t the English sepoys into his service, but [illegible] He ordered them to work upon his [illegible]ons, particularly Chittledroog, which [illegible]ealthy, upon a seer (two pounds) [illegible] small grain like mustard seed.) [illegible] day. On [illegible] hard

T[illegible] troops [illegible] every ot[illegible]nd neither [illegible]w [illegible] them) of the ophtalmia or plague, from which they suffered, abated in the le[illegible] their ardor. It happened that this forc[illegible] from Bengal were too late to share in [illegible] which our arms acquired in Egypt; bu[illegible] hardly contemplate an event in any hist[illegible] calcutated to inspire reflection on th[illegible] of that transcendent power which [illegible] had attained, than the meeting of h[illegible] and Indian armies on the sho[illegible] terranean.

During the progress of the war with [illegible] subsequent to 1803, several partie[illegible] marine battalions of Bombay sepoys w[illegible] tured on board of the Company's crui[illegible] carried to the Isle of France, where t[illegible] treated in a manner that reflects no cr[illegible] the local government of that island, wh[illegible] bably expected that the hardships they [illegible] would make them give way to the ten[illegible] continually held out, and induce them[illegible] service; but in this they were disap[illegible] not one of these men could be pers[illegible] enter into the employment of the e[illegible] Great Britain, and when the Isle of Fr[illegible] captured, they met with that notice wh[illegible] had so well meri ed. The governm[illegible] Bmobay granted to every individual wh[illegible] ed his captivity a silver medal, [illegible] a [illegible] of the sense which it entertain[illegible] of h[illegible] fidelity and attachment.

From the documents in our possess[illegible] examples of individual heroism in the [illegible] sepoy might be given, but we shall con[illegible] selves with two, which will shew in [illegible] strong point of view the nature of t[illegible] tachment to their European officers.

Four years ago, when Major Hull, th[illegible] manding officer of a battalion on the [illegible] establishment, was proceeding along th[illegible] of a ravine, with eight or ten men of hi[illegible] to search for some lions which had be[illegible] near the cantonment of Kaira in Guz[illegible] royal tiger suddenly sprang upon hi[illegible] ground gave way, and the tiger an[illegible] Hull, rolled together to the bottom of the[illegible] Though this fall prevented the latter f[illegible] ing killed by the first assault, still [illegible] seemed certain; and those who know, fro[illegible] witnessed it, the terror which the a[illegible] this fierce animal inspires, can alone ap[illegible] the character of that feeling which led[illegible] sepoy who was with him to rush at onc[illegible] succour. The tiger fell under their ba[illegible] though not before it had wounded two [illegible] assailants most desperately; one havi[illegible] his leg, and the other being so lacer[illegible] to be rendered unfit for future service a[illegible] dier. These wounds, however, were [illegible] trivial by those who sustained them, wh[illegible] saw that the officer whom they loved [illegible] caped unhurt from his perilous situation.

The second example of this strong [illegible] of duty is still more remarkable, as it [illegible] merely encountering danger, but a d[illegible] to certain death. We take our accoun[illegible] transaction from a document in [illegible] was recorded at the period of its oc[illegible]

In 1797, Captain Packen[illegible], in H[illegible] jesty's ship Resistance, [illegible]mpained b[illegible] small vessels of war be[illegible] took possessio[illegible]